The Freedmen's Bureau Bill Said to Have Been Sent to the President.

Rumored Division in the Cabinet.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Revival in the House of Last Session's Monroe Doctrine Manifesto.

Our Republic Must Not Permit the Establishment of Imperialism in Mexico.

Propositions to Admit the Arkansas Delegation.

The Resolution Laid on the Table by a Vote of 78 to 70.

The Military Peace Establishment Bill Again Reported in the Senate.

Debate on the Representation Constitutional Amendment.

Another Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1866. THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.—THE RUMORED DE-CISION OF THE CABINET.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill is reported to have been ent to the President; but nothing additional is yet known concerning its fate. The rumored division on this subject in Cabinet councils last Friday gains little this stoject in Cabinet councils has Friday gains inte-credit here. It is not probable that any such premature discussion occurred. The Fresident was expected to have issued before this a proclamation declaring the war-ended, the Union preserved, and the writ of habeas cor-pus restored throughout the country. A controversal discussion of this measure is much more likely to have

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE RESOLUTION TO ADMIT THE AREANSAS DELEGATION.

TO ADMIT THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

Mr. Green Clay Smith's resolution to admit the Arkanses delegates to the floor of the House pending the decision of the great reconstruction case cause up in due course to-day, when Mr. Smith and others pleaded for the extension of the coursey. Mr. Stevens sugretted having established a precodent for this sort of thing in his motion to admit the Tennessee delegation, and argued that the idea of admitting any gentlemen claiming seats in Congress from the late Southern States was preposterous. Messrs Kasson and Older, sensible republicans, favor it, because the people will not believe Congress has fairly heard the case if they refused to admit delegates of approved loyalty. Mr. Johnson, the Arkansas claimant, is a truly loyal man, having served a long time as colonel of a Union regiment. After debate the resolu-tion was laid on the table by eight majority, about forty

SENATOR HENDERSON IN A MUDDLE. afternoon the Senate has been mainly occupied peech from Senator Henderson, of Missouri, who account of color; but the speaker digressed his pennal philanthropy as a quondam slaveholder and his yening for the domestic happiness of his home rather than to honor of perpetuity in office. He remarked at the outset at he did not know whether he should be termed a rebel, a conservative democrat, or what not, and there is nothing in the gentleman's speech thus far that has served to tentify him with either of the classes named. The only classes named. The only satements which the Senator-uttered at all to the point delting his position are em-braced in the assertions that h believed the country worse off now then two years ago and while he was impatient to receive the absent eleves Fitates into com-plete unity again, his anxiety to that the would not neemit him to receive them under their terms. permit him to receive them under their presentarganiza-tions. Mr. Renderson has been generally accounted a

PHE WITHDRAWAL OF GOODS PROM BOND. There seems to be a growing disposition in the Senate to reconsider the bilt extending the time for withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses. The subject has been up repeatedly of late and is still open. Senators Sprague, Morrill, Sherman and Clarke took up the matter this morning, the former sustaining at considerable length his proposition to reconsider. The matter goes were until the morning boar to reconsider.

of the successful recapture of a steamer, together with a quantity of cotton, which was recently stolen by gueril-ias. Five of the guerillas were also captured and ferred to the army authorities. The capture was transferred to the army authorities. The capture was made by the steamer Teutonis, under command of Acting Master Stannard, who reports that, proceeding on the ex-pedition on the 29th of January up the Tombigbee, he found the steamer Belfast tied to the bank. Went alongall her cargo, which consisted of five hundred and ninety proceeded up to Paris woodyard, about one hundred miles from Mobile, up the Tombigbee, taking the Belfast along to where a part of the cotton was taken from her the day before. Here the cotten was found and five guerillas captured. After loading the Bolfast again, the

the morning of the 31st of January.

To-day the delegation appointed by the Conference of the Baltimore branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church uth, in session at Alexandria, waited upon President bason. It consisted of the Rev. Samuel Register and the Rev. S. S. Rorzell, presiding elders; and the Rev. Norval Wilson, of Winchester, and the Rev. Dr. Bond, President, saying they had waited upon him to assure him of the hearty co-operation of their body in all matters coming within its legitimate sphere of operations to so far as that may be necessary to secure and maintain the peace and quietness of the country. He said they repre-sented one hundred ministers and churches of Virginia and a portion of Maryland, with a membership of twelve thousand and double that number of beavers. President received the delegation contraously, each member being introduced to him personally, and after a and like

pleasant interview the party withdrew and returned to the Conference at Alexandria.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PRO-

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, an able radical member of the Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, an able radical member of the House, brings another amendment to the constitution, giving Congress power to make all laws which shall be necessary to secure to citizens of each State the privileges of citizens of the several States. Mr. Stevens objected to making this amendment the special order for Monday next, and it went back to the Reconstruction Com-

mittee.
THE COATS OF ARMS OF NEVADA AND WEST VIRGINIA.
The States of West Virginia and Nevada are to be represented among the pictures upon the ceiling of the Hall of Representatives. The Commissioner of Public to-day to see to it that the coats of arms of those nev States were incorporated in the collection which orna-ments the roof of the Hall. So far the destructionists have overlooked the fact that eleven Southern States ar still represented in Congress by these reminders.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Curren-cy, was this morning before the Committee on Banks and Banking, by request, to express his opinion concerning the practical working of our present banking laws and some that are contemplated in the future. No bills are likely to be introduced by Mr. Pomeroy, however, nor amendments recommended until the Ways and Means Committee have acted upon the loan bill so long under

THE TAX ON PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. The leading photographers of the country are assem bling in the city by agreement to urge Congress to reduce the rate of taxes on their products. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the principal Western cities will be represented.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had a meeting this morning and was wholly occupied in taking the testimony in cases of alleged frauds of government agents on the frontier. The evidence in these cases will be quite voluminous, it is said, and will delay the publica-tion of the committee's report, with which it will be in-

corporated, about a month longer.

Complaints have occasionally been made of petty depredations committed by the Omaha and the Winnebago Indians. Agent Furiss alludes to them in his January report, and says the charges are doubtless true in many settlers ouit trading with and employing the Indians, and the evil, so far as the Indians are concerned, will cease and agents will be able to keep the Indians on their commit depredations that are often wrongfully charged

The court martial recently organized, of which General Emery is President and Major T. Gaines Judge Advocate, commenced its session this morning. The first case which it has taken up is that of Captain Thomason, or the adjutant generals, and Lieutenants Rufus King and grow out of a street brawl in Georgetown a few weeks ago, in which a man was shot. The testimony comes mainly from the policemen of that precinct.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BELL. Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Bell resigned his con ission to-day. General Bell entered the service i April, 1861, as a private, and has worked his way up to his present position. He was wounded very severely at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg.

FENIAN BONDS. An office has been rented on Pennsylvania avenue and an agency opened for the sale of Fenian bonds by Mr. P. H. Donogan.

PERSONAL.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, from Assistant Secretary Chandler, that he will return to Washington by Monday next. His absence in

Lenten season, is being largely crowded with bails and parties, to which all the celebrities of the capital, both

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

Mr. Moncas, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the credential of Mr. Lewis E. Parsonr, Senator elect from Alabama, Mr. Morgan said:—As the State of Alabama is one of the States that during the period of four years has been in rebellion against the United States, and as Congress has not determined whether the political condition of that State is such as to entitle the State to representation in the Senate, I do not expect that Governor Parsons will be requested to come forward and take the eath at this time; and I will ask that the credentials be received and laid upon the table to await the further action of the Senate. of Mr. Lewis E. Parsone, Senator elect from Alabama

QUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES—BUTT ON IMPORTED COODS—CVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Several petitions for an equalization of bounty, and an increase of duly on imported goods, were presented and

Several petitions for an equalization of bounty, and an increase of dity on imported goods, were presented and referred.

Several petitions for equal civil and political rights were offered and referred.

Mr. Wars, (rep.) of Ohio, offered the petition of colored soldiers, asking the right of suffrace.

Mr. Sacasaray, (dem.) of Bot, washed to ask a question. The Senate and the country were very familiar with this word "colored," as applied to the negro rare the would like to know what authority there was for the use of that word! The only place he had ever seen it in history so applied was in the history of St. Bomingo, where it was used to denote mulattoes.

Mr. Fresennen, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Proconstruction, reported a joint resolution to amend the constitution with a constitutional article, as follows:—

10 Servas shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to accure to the citizens of the several States, and to all persons of the several States, equal protection in the rights of He. Henry and property.

The resolution was epicered to be printed.

FROTECTION OF THE LEYES OF PASSESSIES ON WESTERN STRANSS.

Mr. Brown, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution, which

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

PROTECTOR OF THE LIVER OF PLEASERIES ON WINTERS.

Mr. BROWN, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the lives of passengers in Western steamboats from dangers incident to the explosion of tubular bottlers.

Windhawat or ocore prome remie strong the for withdrawing goods from public stores and warehouses, in which Mr. Sprague's motion for reconsideration was pending.

Mr. Sprague's motion for reconsideration was pending.

Mr. Peraceus, (rep.) of R. I., spoke against the bill as calculated to injuriously affect home manufactures by enabling importers to sell goods cheaper than they could. The country, Mr. Sprague said, had heard a great deal about the profits of the manufacturers. The happiest day of his life, he said, would be when he saw the New England system of industry made the system of the Country. He would like the Western and middle States to enjoy the strength of the New England system.

After further debate, in which Messra, Sherman, North, Hendrichs, and Clark participated, forther consideration of the subject was postponed till to morrow.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., reported a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, as follows:

Fire regiments artillery, twelve cavalry, fifty infantry, caveta, and the programments of artillery are now organized;

eight assistants shall have respectively the rank and pay of colonels and lieutenant colonels of cavalry. The Judge Advocate General to rank as brigadier, with an examinat, to rank as colonel of cavalry. The Quatermasier's Department shall have one general, four assistants, each in addition forty-eight more quartermasters, to rank as captains. The commissary general shall have two assistants ranking as colonels, two as lieutenant colonels, eight commissaries as majors and satteen as captains; surgeons, seventy-five majors, assistants, too hundred and fifty first lieutenants for three years, then captains. The paymaster general is given two assistants, two deputies, sixty paymasters. The chief engineer shall have six colonels, twelve lieutenant colonels, twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants.

Other provisions of the former bill have been some.

Mr. Morral. (rep.) of Me., called up the joint resolution to amend the constitution on the subject of representation.

Mr. Syren, (rep.) of Mass., effered an amendment, to insert the following words at the close of the original proposition, "and they shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds," so as to make the amendment provide that those who are excluded from the right of suffrage on account of color or race shall be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Handersen, (rep.) of Mo., addressed the Senate at length in favor of the amendment offered by him recently prohibiting any State from withdrawing the elective franchise on account of color. He said the President in his speech to the Virginia delegation had said that he regarded what was known as the radical party as the great danger to this country. He (Mr. Henderson) had honestly and earnestly supported the President and his administration since his accession to the Executive chair. His object was to restore, if possible, at the earliest practicable moment, the Union of these States. He desired now to do so. On the 24th of February last he advocated the administion of Louisiana and Arkansas. He believed Mr. Lincoln had the authority to do what he did-for the reorganization of those States. The war was then existing, and it was our purpose to restore the Union as rapidly as possible; and it was thought that the rebellion ought in part to be suppressed by these new State organizations. The rebels did not participate in these State organizations they strongly opposed them. The men who participated in the reganization of Louisiana and Arkansas were Union men. Referring to the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Johnson, he denied the right of the President to grant amnesty to participate in these state organizations (by the got of July, 1862, which requires that an oath must be faken before amnesty can be granted. Adverting to the proclamation reorganizing the State of North Carolina, he denied the right of the President to grant amnesty to be disfranchised and prevented from tak

be meant that the democrats were haumering at this end.

Mr. Hennerson assured Mr. Sumner that he was the man whom the President meant. Referring again to the interview between the Virginia delegation and the President, he was interrupted by

Mr. Wilson, who said—I want to sek the Senator if he has any authority whatever in regard to the opinious of this Mr. Baldwin, or any man of that cises, or any men in the country who sympathies with them, that they will be able to influence affairs in any of the States that in 1884 voted for Mr. Lincofts for President I ask if he does not believe that these States, by a most decisive majority, a majority larger than they gave in 1864, are to-day opposed to the admission of any of these States to representation in this chamber unless they give security for the future.

Mr. Hennerson—As I before stated, I am a conservative. I am regarded as a conservative, not as a radical. I want these States back immediately.

Mr. Wilson—So do we.

Mr. Hennerson—But I am not so anxious about it as to take them back in their present condition. Mr. Henderson then discussed the right of Congress to disfinshing rebels. He believed that right existed and eight to be exercised.

Executive sussion.

On motion of Mr. Douttrux the Senate at a quarter to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

preamble and resolutions, namely:—
Whereas this House, at its last session, interpreting the sentiment of the American people, passed a resolution endorsing the traditional policy of the government towards the requiries of this continent, and reproteating in unmistate, able language the exection of a nonarchy upon the ruins of the neighboring republic of Mexico; and whereas the flagrant infraction of this American continental policy occurred while his nation was in condition for its own unity, which conflict now happily ended; therefore, Resulved, first, that this House do hereby re-affirm the resolution of the last session, and declare that the establishment of a political protocorate by France, in behalf of an Austrian prince, over the republic of Mexico, and the infroduction of a scheme of policy which carries with it a right to interfer in our own as well as the affairs of all the republic of this continuent, is a measure to which this country can never submit, and which should be resteted by all the means in our power.

ear power, resoured, second, That to the end of making good this oblition the President solieft the siliance of all the repul-of this confinent and the use of all the means in their

Mr. WHALEY demanded the "previous question;" but the House, by a vote of 13 to 95, refused to second it. On motion of Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela

THE ABSARCIATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. STRVEN, (rep.) of Ph., offered a resolution for the procuring of a large number of copies of the work containing the facts with regard to the assessmentation of President Lincoln, the orations of Bancroft, Simpson, Colfax and others, and the proceedings of municipal and Congressional authorities on the subject, Ac.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

WIST VIRGINIA AND NEVADA.
On motion of hr. LATHAM, (rep.) of W. Va., the Commissioner of Public Buildings was directed to cause to be painted on the square panels of class in the ceiling of the House of Representatives the escutcheous respectively of the States of West Virginia and Nevada, and that the necessary appropriation be made therefor.

BURATE ON ADMITTIS OF THE PRIVILEUES OF THE PLOSE AN ARRAYAM EXAMPLE.

Mr. SETTH, (rep.) of Ky., offered a resolution that Mr. James M. Johnson, claiming to be a member elect from the Third Congressional district of Arkanasa, he admitted to the privileges of the floor of the House during the pending of his claim as a member thereof.

Mr. SETTH SEM OF THE PRIVILEUES OF THE PLOSE AN INTERCOMMENT OF THE PRIVILEUE OF

fundamental principle, that no State has become defunct by the rebeillon; and this is the conclusion to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself would come if he should live a few years longer. Now that the war is over it is a monstrous idea that white was a white man in the South you find an en may, and wherever you find a black man you find a friend of the government. It was a sander on loyal men, and he threw back the charge in indignation and contempt.

Mr. Kascos, (rep.) of lows, asid that as he intended to vote to give the privilege to the gentleman from Arkansas, he would state the reasons which controlled him. As long as they kept such loyal men at arms length they would be unable to hear both sides of the question. It was necessary they should confer with those gentlemen, so as to ascertain all the facts accessible, then he would be at liberty 16 vote for or against the admission of members. When a man like Colonel Johnson came here, whose arms were not red with loyal blood—but if red at all, with the blood of rebels—he should regret their being turned away as unclean and not even permitted to show their faces here. It would be an outrage on the popular sense of justice of the country, against which the House could not support itself. Andi alle am partusa was a proper rule of action, and, therefore, he was unwilling to decide on a case in which he had not heard both sides. As a judge on the beach he would not give a decision on experte testimony, nor should the House. The question had been lost sight of as to whether the power vacated by the robel government reverts to the general government, or falls into the hands of the people in allegiance. He held that the power of reorganization lapses to the loyal citizens, even if there is only one in one hundred. Others maintain that the power lapses to the general government, but without precedents to sustain them.

Mr. Srexus moved, and the House laid Mr. Smith's resolution upon the table—yeas 78, hays 70, as fol-

the several states, and to all persons in the several states equal protection in the rights of life, liberly and property.

Mr. Bromas asked that the resolution be printed and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Broms, (denn.) of N. Y., inquired whether the Committee on Reconstruction had a right to report at any time and make a special order.

The Sexans replied that they had not, but that unantimous consent was required for a special order.

Mr. Broms said that what was to be done with the resolution had better be done to-day.

Mr. Broms said that what was to be done with the resolution had better be done to-day.

Mr. Broms said the suggestion of Mr. Stevens, moved to recommit the resolution and that it by printed.

Mr. Broms sampled to know the use of recommitting the resolution when the committee had already made up their minds about it.

Mr. Broms ar replied that the gentleman knew the object of the motion was that the committee might report thack again.

conduct the same was conferred, and that the names on the army register shall be similarly designated.

The Home proceeded to the consideration of the Michigan contested election case—Baldwin against Trowbridge.

The report of the Committee on Elections says there is no question of fact, and only one of law, involved in the contest. By the act of the Legislature a large number of voices were east by soldiers outside of the limit of the State. If these voice can be lawfully counted Mr. Trowbridge has a majority of the whole, and is elected to the seat. If not, Mr. Baldwin, having a majority of the home vote, is entitled to it. It will be observed, the committee say, that the elector is prohibited by the constitution of the State (taking the interpretation of its 'unpreme touri as correct) from roting outside of the township or ward in which he resides; but by the act of the Legislature is allowed, when abeen in the military service of the country, to vote even outside the State. There is an uninstantable conflict of authority. The constitution prohibits what the Legislature as plainly permits. The one authorizes the election to be held only in the township or ward; the other at military heasiquarters. The power to act at all in the premises, so far as concerns representatives in Congress, is derived from article 1, section 4, of the constitution of the United States. They conclude their argument by saving that the power to prescribe the place, whether called a qualification, finditation, or condition, it still very the same and there is must remain. It cannot be diverted by giving it another name, however and it the House as a representative in the Thirty-minth Congress from the Villa Congressional district of Michigan, Mr. Manusut, of the minority of the committee, again in this House as a representative in the Thirty-minth Congress from the Villa Congressional district of Michigan, who were out of the Rate and in the service of the United States on the day of election, in pursuance of the provisions of an anio

Captains Freeman H. Burrill, Rafus K. Edwards, Wil-tam M. Jones and Francis DeWitt, Commissaries of Sub-tatence of Volunteers. Captain and Brevet Major Daniel J. Hart, Commissaries (Subsistence of Volunteers.

NAVY BULLETIN

Acting Master John C. Dutch, from steamer Miantone-mail, and granted leave of absence.
Acting Eneign F. W. Minizer, from duty in Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty at League Island, Pa. This stoop-Or-War LACKAWANNA.
The United States aloop-of-war Lackawanna, which has been relitting for several months past at the Navy Yard, his gone into the dry dock to receive copper sheathing. She will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

ins gone into the dry dock to receive copper sheathing. She will be ready for sea in a few weeks.

The steamer De Sofo arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday evening last from Washington, whence she came for require. The following is a list of her officers:—
Captain—Win M. Walker.
Lieutenests—George W. Sommer and John J. Read.
Acting Master—John J. Brice.
Acting Engine—Freder et J. Locks.
Pound Amendot Surge a.—Benjama H. Ridder.
Paymater—George Occlusa.
Engineers—Chief, George F. Hibbard, Frest Assistant,
Thurdorts D. Codes Second Assistants, Thomas Completi,
Frenk Van Brunt and W. H. Bailey.
H-directs—Chief, Banschauth, Thomas Completi,
Frenk Van Brunt and W. H. Bailey.
H-directs—Chas. Miller.
Gunarr—Chief. Ennishaw.
Max—B. G. Lamann.
capain's Cerl—Chas. J. Fettit.
Paymanter's Citeria—Geo. H. Lewis

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Interesting Proceedings in the Legislature.

Exciting Debate on the Health Bul in the Assembly.

Refusal to Concur in the Senate Bill by a Vote of 44 to 69.

&c.

Our Special Albany Despatch. ALRANY, Feb. 13, 1866. THE REALTH DILL.

The great length of the debate in the Assembly on the Health bill to-day, and its extended range, will not admit of review in a telegram. The speakers have held the highest positions in the public forum and made their of the session this morning, when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole, its progress has grown in warmth, brilliancy and ability every hour. At mid-night it continues unabated in spirit. Cochrane is speak ing in reply to Littlejohn. The latter has replied to the

previous speech of Tromain.

The speaker of the Assembly took the floor late in the not only partisan, but he entered keenly and bitterly upon the differences between the factions of his party, from the details of the late caucus back to the Wads-worth campaign. He rehearsed every familiar point in the dispute between the Wood and Greeley interests, and took the most open and aggressive views of every point. Mr. Littlejohn had preceded him in an hour's speech, which is pronounced here the ablest he has ever made

The remarks of Parker and Pitts denouncing Weed and the conservatives opened up this family scolding, and their arguments turned out the dirty linen of the party for a general sanitary ventilation. Cochrane is making the principal speech, in a purely logical point of view. Of course the labored and excited speech of Tremain was the feature of the day. It was delivered in his best manner, and the occasion will be recollected as a marked and brilliant one in the annals of legislative debate

are now filled, even at midnight. The crowd has obtained standing room, and pushed in upon the floor and audience the general aspect of the House has been or-

derly and entirely temperate.

The debate has been bitter and exciting, but no way violent. The motion to substitute the Senate bill for that of the Assembly committee was put at twelve o'clock to-night precisely, the vote standing forty-four to sixty-nine, which overrides the Senate bill, and indicates the speedy passage of the Assembly biff.

THE FOLICE COMMISSION.

Tremain intimated in his speech the determination of the republicans to fill the place of Police Commissioner McMurray by a Union party man. General Devin is now understood to have the support of the conservatives for the vacancy, as they cannot raily their men who was the successful candidate as Finte Senator against McMurray, and who officiated as provest mershal in the district where the draft riots broke out.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW YORK WHARVES AND SUPE.

by making it uniawital and punsament of one not exceeding one thousand dollars, to use any hall, theatre, operahouse, church, schoolhouse or building of any kind, in any city or incorporated village, for the assemblage of people, unless the same is provided with supple means for the safe and speedy egress of persons therein assembled in case of alarm.

Incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Amending the charter of the North Hempstead and Firshing Turnpike Company.

action of the Albany Common Council in complying with the act of last winter relative to the erection of a new

THE PROPOSED NEW CAPTERS, BUILDING. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

b.B. Mr. Wilber in the chair.
Mr. Lettimous, (rep.) of Ocsego, moved to cabendate

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bil, Mr. Wilber in the chair.

Mr. Lyttleow, (rep.) of Owego, moved to substitute the minority report, including, the Secante bill, for the bill reported by the majority of the House committee.

Mr. Ruswass, (rep.) of New York, said he made the minority report, including, the Secante bill, for the bill reported by the majority of the House committee.

Mr. Ruswass, (rep.) of New York, said he made the minority report, and, as a representative from New York. He made the minority report, and, as a representative from New York. He had voted for the republican caucus resolutions, and was corry for it. Had be known as much then as how concerning the situation of affairs he would have pursoned adjiverent courses.

Mr. J. I. Parkern, (rep.) of Cayuga, asked at what particular noor he was converted.

Mr. Ruswass said—At no particular hour. He had always sympathized with the Senate bill. The information that currounded him here were of seals a character that it was difficult to resist them, and for a moment be yielded to them.

Mr. J. E. Srawarr, (rep.) of New York, exist that he had the honor early in the session to introduce a hill similar to the Senate measure. Six words have passed and no objection has been made to the commission named therein. None, indeed, has been unais personally in those named in the Senate bill. That toll is thoroughly understood in New York and is very generally approved these from the names and you will have handreds of applicants from all quarters channels when it cause out for one man for Rayor and supported abother, and one upon whole the sigms of a copperhaal rested. He warred members not to be influenced by its course, Strike out these names and you will have handreds of applicants from all quarters channels belief that it will advance party interests in New York. He could never be party and here him and apported abother, and one upon whole the extensive from the manner for the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the prop

measure, or any similar measure, as an unjoust and un-warrantable infringement spon the provinces and rights of a great community who previous the intelligence and ability to manage their own local affairs much more economically, efficiently and satisfactorily than any legislative commission could possibly do.

The House then took a resease until four o'clock this

Mr. Branderit, (rep.) of Westelnester, spoke in op-sition to the Senate bill and in favor of the parage of bill giving the Governor the appointment of comm-sioners. He claimed the right to legislate on the sub-on the ground that a made my of the property in N-York is owned by persons living in the rural distra-New York is unquestionally the most unhealth laws-grossly imperiest. Are we to have a non-partison of mission, or is the republican party to take the respo-bility? He was an favor of taking the responsibili-The democrate have controlled the city for many yea-and during their management of its affairs it has be the most unhealthy civilized vity in the world. In §-ton, Philadeighia, Providence and other cities the deal are much less in prepartion to population, and they a republican cities.

Mr. Littlesonx—Are the cities referred to go

Mr. Hosens, (rep.) of Wvoming, had herened for regood reason against the Senate bill, but not one had be off-red. As a principle, he was opposed to commune of this character. But the he believed was demandar by some great public extremely. It should, however, made as acceptable as possible, and therefore it ough be non-partisan. It came too well endorsed by the p

does the gentleman base the statement it unked for the bill?
Mr. Howers and the stated what was co by. Course and the democrats of by unanimously opposed to both this. Mr. Hostina believed there was never

Now you propose the reverse. What has he come to be less public confidences Will the Governor and female appoints the property presents? The movements choose want of confidence in Beabea E. Fraton, and would be no interpreted by this policit. He did not propose to discrib remain by and use this indiginal influence upon the Governor of his choice and communicate location of his choice and communicate location of his choice and communicate location of the party. In conclusion he said it was he issued to this female by propose to mend their hell. He believed that the Senate would served to the action of the House, but of they chose to kill the believed that the Senate would served to the action of the House, but of they chose to kill the bill the Governor the collection of its defeat mous rest with them. As collection of the House, but of they chosed with me of the defeat mous rest with the question was taken, and the House refused to substitute them, and of the presentation to happen to the constant of the Assembly hell.